





# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1882.

## Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,  
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,  
OF Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,  
GEORGE N. FOLK,  
OF Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,  
C. C. POOL,  
OF Pasquotank.

JOHN A. MOORE,  
OF Halifax.

FRANK H. DARBY,  
OF New Hanover.

W. A. GUTHRIE,  
OF Cumberland.

L. F. CHURCHILL,  
OF Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,  
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,  
OF New Hanover.

HON. C. C. POOL.

It has been said that Hon. C. C. Pool made speeches for prohibition; this we are informed is not correct. Mr. Pool thought at first that prohibition was right, but he afterwards, and before the election changed his mind. So the prohibition Democrats will have to get some other dodge.

As to the fact that a Republican administration of the city affairs bestowed the office upon a Democrat, that has no bearing upon the case whatever. It is certain that Mr. Cullar would never have been made the legal adviser of the city under a Republican administration, but for the fact that no Republican lawyer on whom to bestow the honor and emoluments of the office, and hence a matter of necessity need not be regarded as a matter of merit.—*Wilmington Review.*

## COL. GEORGE N. FOLK.

It has been paraded all over the state by the Bourbon Democratic press that Col. George N. Folk, the liberal and Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was in favor of the present county government system. We knew this was not the case, in fact the information was positive, but we preferred to let the Bourbon press get stuck, as they always do, if you only give them sufficient latitude. But we did not suppose any Republican paper would take up the old lies of these Bourbon Editors; but in a very few cases we were mistaken. But Col. Folk has written a letter, which is entirely to the point, and in such strong language that no one can misunderstand. He is entirely with us on the county government question, and advocates the right of the people to elect their own local officers. The letter is one of the best we ever saw; it is unlike the ordinary letter of a lawyer or politician, it is short and plain; it cannot be misconstrued by any, and we know it will be satisfactory to every anti-Bourbon, and to every true Republican of the state.

## MOORE VS. ROBBINS.

The difficulty which took place at Statesville on the 6th instant, was caused by W. M. Robbins, who had made a speech a few days previous, in which he abused Dr. J. J. Mott most unmercifully. He did not stop at criticizing him politically and officially, but he outrageously abused him personally. Had young Mott killed Robbins instead of simply thrashing him, as he did, no one could have blamed him for so doing. Republicans have stood abuse, slander, insults and even kicks quite long enough. We have always advocated a tooth for a tooth, and an eye for an eye—blood for blood is our motto. When Republicans all over the south turn on these recently bull-dozers, as young Mott has done, then, and not until then, will we have his play. We had rather be killed than to take an insult, and we are rejoiced that the liberal and Republicans have given these miserable, foul mouthed slanderers a taste of what they may expect if their abuse continues.

Dr. J. J. Mott has been undergoing one of the most searching investigations that any official ever had to stand, and up to this time absolutely nothing has been found to even cause a suspicion of wrong doing. The investigation has turned out to be a grand victory for Dr. Mott. He will come out of it with flying colors, as an honest, high-spirited gentleman and official. He is out of office, therefore it cannot be

charged that he can hold back any of the evidence. The chairman of the committee investigating Dr. Mott's affairs is his bitterest enemy. A man who has been against Mott for years, and never speaks to Mott unless he is bound to do so. Senator Vance is the chairman of this committee—no charge can be made that the investigation has not been thorough.

On the other hand this man Robbins, who has a mouth so full of slander and abuse for others, is known to be one of the most corrupt men in North Carolina. While a member of the Legislature of 1865 and 1869, he took a bribe of twenty dollars for his vote. It has been strongly intimated that he received a bribe while in congress, and it is well known that he is for sale on most any subject that comes up before the people. And this is the man who is so anxious to drag down a high-toned honorable gentleman to a level with himself, in the mud and mire of corruption and fraud.

Dr. J. J. Mott is making a most vigorous fight against the Bourbon Democracy, and the people know him to be able and true to the great interests of the people of the state; therefore they will follow his leadership. With such able liberals as Maj. Price, Col. Shober, Johnson, Folk, Staples and Cooke, the great west is wheeling into line and this accounts for the great anxiety to break Dr. Mott down, but instead of accomplishing that they will succeed in building him up in the hearts of the people of the state. Whenever mud slingers like Robbins turn on a man the people know he has honesty on his side, and the first opportunity they have he will be indorsed. So we bid these filthy slanderers, like Robbins, to go on with their calling.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The liberalization of the politics of the state, which is the living issue of the approaching campaign, is forcing the sponsors of the present condition of things to show their hands. Every proposed change in the institutions of a country ought to be profoundly scrutinized in a philosophical manner, and no innovation should be sanctioned simply from a desire for change, or where abuses do not actually exist. If the present system of county government could be demonstrated to be the best, or even better than the one which is offered as a substitute, then it would be absurd to destroy it.

The *Wilmington Review* of June 24, contains an article which advocates a further limitation of the suffrage, by making the judiciary non-elective. In this the writer is more consistent than many of those who are clamoring for the present irresponsible system of county government. But the chain of reasoning which proves that the people are unfit to choose their magistracy, is necessarily as strong against their selection of their legislature and executive. There is no difficulty in the office of Judge which does not equally hedge that of Governor or legislator. Under the old system, when the Judges were elected by the legislature, the presiding officers of our courts did, occasionally, exhibit symptoms of superiority to commonalty; and assume a reserve and severity of manner which struck awe into beholders—whether criminals or honest men. This arose from the fact they were not under obligations to the people for their office; they felt themselves above ordinary mortals, and they adopted their uncourtly demeanor in consequence of their irresponsibility to the people. Let all who contrast the manners of our present Judges, with those of *ante bellum* days, say which method is the most suitable to a free people, and in a free republic country.

Ours is a republican country. The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government. The state constitution confers the right of suffrage upon all naturalized and native born males over twenty years old. It is the freest form of government which the world has ever known. As freedom is a means for the happiness of mankind, the human race, other things being equal, is happiest where the greatest freedom exists. Every deprivation of liberty, is the cutting off of one of the avenues of happiness; and it deprives upon those who would do so to show how the race is to be benefited. Although we deny that there is a large majority of the Republican counties of the state that more taxes were collected under Republican than under Democratic control, yet to maintain the present system, it must be shown that the whole people of the state are more benefited by withdrawing from the people the right of participating in their county government, than by giving them their rights. Until this is done we must advocate the system most in harmony with the letter and spirit of our institutions, which is the right of local self government.

## COLORED MEN.

The Bourbon Democratic party in convention assembled, at Raleigh on the 5th of July, declared in favor of a "white man's government." This is intended, as a snare at your rights; they mean by this declaration that no colored man has any right to vote or hold office. We call your attention to this important matter as your friend, and you will not be on the watch to guard

your interests. As soon as you find that they are going to be beat, as they will in a few days, they will change front and commence appealing to you, colored men, for your votes, and when they cannot get them by honest means they will try to accomplish it by purchasing diabolical white and colored Republicans to create discord among you. To all such we advise you (as your friend) to tell, get behind me satan, for I know you not. Forty thousand Democrats in North Carolina have declared in favor of the liberal party, the principles of which are: 1st, a "free ballot and fair count;" 2d, local self-government," which means that your local officers again, such as magistrates and county commissioners, and 3d, "equal rights in the courts for all men regardless of color." On this platform every Republican in North Carolina can subscribe and vote to sustain; it matters not what the past antecedents of the candidates have been. The doctrines are good enough for us, and no one in the state can doubt our Republicanism; and we appeal to every colored man in the state, in the name of honor, manhood, self-respect, for the love he has for wife, children, sisters and brothers, and for the reverence he has for his dead parents to unite as one man; carry the liberal ticket to victory. Show the Democracy of the state, and the world, that it is not men you fight for, but the great fundamental principles of the fathers, "equal rights for all men before the law and at the ballot box."

## DEMOCRACY CONTROLLED BY BOLTERS.

The Bourbons are raising a tremendous howl about independent bolters. And yet that party is controlled and managed to-day by just that class of men. In 1872 Augustus M. Merriman bolted the Democratic legislative caucus, and was elected to the U. S. Senate by Republicans and independent against Z. B. Vance, the caucus nominee—he certainly can say nothing against independent. He was backed by his law partner, Samuel A. Ashe, the present editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. In 1874, Thomas Ruffin bolted the nominee of his party, and ran against Judge John Kerr. Judge Ruffin is stopped from saying anything against bolters and independent liberals.

When the leading men on the ticket and in the canvass of the Bourbon party have been bolters and independent on their own private account, they can say nothing which will effect the forty thousand liberal Democrats who have declared themselves free and independent citizens, to act and vote for men and measures to suit their own consciences.

Colored men of North Carolina the Democrats have again drawn the color line on you, for the purpose of successful in creating a feeling against you that will finally result in taking from you what few rights you have left. Stand together, and act with great conservatism and discretion. You are law abiding citizens, and as patriotic as any in the country; do not let bad men cause you to depart from your usual course, nor cause dissensions within your ranks to your detriment. The Bourbons will now be at work with their emissaries to create discord, dissensions, divisions and bolts. Watch those men whom the Bourbon Democrats send among you. They will be corrupt hirelings of a corrupt Bourbon Democracy, who desire to cause you to divide so that they can ride into office. If you stand together this time you are bound to get back the right to assist in electing your local officers. We appeal to you as your friend to be faithfully united and all will be saved.

## ALDERMEN VS. DARBY.

We may be called upon to publish some of the bargains of some of the present members of the Board of Aldermen with some of the leading Republicans at the last municipal election. We have memorandums in our possession, and should we conclude to publish them, which we repeat we may be called upon to do, it will show up some of the palm sitters in their true light. Let us have a square, honest deal, and we ask nothing more. This we will have, and when the present members of the Board vote to turn Mr. Darby out for honest conviction, which every true Republican and Democrat should admire, we shall then give the public the benefit of our storehouse of knowledge concerning them. And if we don't make it lively for these high-toned Aldermen and their friends, we will know the reason why.

## DEMOCRATIC NEIGHBORS.

Some of our Democratic neighbors, who are shelling the words so furiously and blindly, had better stop and look back when Republican money put clothes on their backs and bread in their stomachs. We may be called on to state facts, and if so, we shall have to tell the lies and not let the chips fall where they may. We have known them for fourteen years, and during that time we have made a great many dots. We may, and repeat we shall, be called upon to refund our money from some of them. Should we do so, we shall make some citizens in these parts feel very badly. That this, however, is all we ask.

## MR. FRANK H. DARBY AND THE RALEIGH OBSERVER.

We intended to have answered the *Observer's* article concerning Mr. F. H. Darby and the frauds of 1880 in our last, but having to leave the city, we failed to do so. The *Observer* says in substance, that Mr. C. Canaday charges that he lost during the last election 1050 votes by fraud; the *Observer* concludes therefore, that Mr. F. H. Darby was responsible. We take very great pleasure in exonerating Mr. Darby from all blame. We did at that time, and published a black list of most of the men who were guilty of the crime of defrauding the Republican candidates of 1050 votes. We had the evidence of the men who conspired to defraud us, they could not get Mr. Darby, who was chairman of the Democratic committee to do their dirty work; therefore they took the matter into their own hands. Mr. Darby was appealed to, to take hold and manage the matter, but he indignantly refused to play the rascal for them. Mr. Darby has always been in favor of a "free ballot and fair count," and in favor of local self-government. The Republicans have never ceased to respect him, and they are proud of an opportunity to show him that they appreciate honesty and ability.

There is not a Republican, either white or colored, in North Carolina, who will not vote for him, knowing he will administer his office with equal justice to all. Not like some of the Judges of our state who will send a negro to the penitentiary for ten years and a white Democrat, charged with a parallel case, to jail for three months.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Many of our friends don't see where the shoe pinches our Democratic Aldermen, but if they will stop and think only for a moment they will discover. These Democratic Aldermen are sitting and making laws by means of a fraud, known as a "gerrymander" of the city, whereby a majority of one thousand Republican votes is set aside, and a set of men are declared elected, who could only receive, in case we had local self-government, about one-third of all the votes. This is the cause of their wrath against Mr. Frank H. Darby's advocacy of the rights of the people to govern themselves. But Mr. Darby will live in the hearts of the citizens when these miserable, narrow minded souls are only recollected with contempt and scorn as Benedict Arnolds, the traitors of 1862.

We repeat that Col. Chas. G. Clark's letter to the General Assembly in 1875 shows that he is the father of the present system of county government, and we invite him to show that this statement does him an injustice. Our columns are open to him for that purpose.—*News and Observer.*

Some few days ago the *News and Observer* told the good people of North Carolina that Colonel George N. Folk was the father of the county government bill, now it says Col. C. G. Clark is the father. We are now tempted to cry out, great heavens, how many fathers has this deformed child got?

## COL FOLK ACCEPTS.

After defining his position and openly declaring for the repeal of the County Government Act.

LEWIS, N. C. July 3.

Colonel W. M. Dockery, Jr., Chairman of Committee Anti Prohibition and Liberal Party.

SIR:—I am surprised to hear there exists a doubt as to my cordial concurrence in the principles and objects of the liberal party, as recently announced in the resolution; composing its platform. I had supposed that my acceptance of the nomination had been indicated in a manner sufficiently certain and public, and that a formal letter was not necessary, as any assent to the platform of principles would be necessarily inferred from the act of accepting the nomination. If necessary, however, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying in a more formal and public manner, that fully concurring in each and all of the resolutions composing the platform of the liberal party, regarding them as maxima of every free and fair government, I have accepted its nomination for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Some allusion has been made to my vote as a Senator in favor of the county government bill. I voted for the bill because I was assured that the property holders of the county were laboring under a steadily increasing weight of taxation, for which there was no other adequate remedy, and because it was otherwise impossible to obtain the desired appropriations for the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Western Asylum. Upon more deliberate investigation, however, it became evident to me that there was not in harmony with the general sense and design of the constitution, and that an still more objectionable for all practical purposes, it removed the body of men in control of the local interests of the people, always the danger to a region in which they could not be made responsible to the people, otherwise than by a process at once devious and unsatisfactory.

For these reasons I have for a long time entertained the opinion that the time had come when the people of the county ought to be enabled to elect their own officers, and to be responsible to the people, and to be held to account.

Trusting that this very briefly written note will be sufficient to define my position, I am, with sentiments of respect,

Yours obedient servant,  
—GEORGE N. FOLK.

## WARREN, N. C. July 2, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—Allow me to congratulate you on the great good being done to the Republican party by your paper, and the "general knowledge" of the Democratic party of this country. The pet scheme of the Democratic party—the county government system has proven to be a fire brand in their midst; the torpid adder in the bosom of the husband man. In this country, there never has been any complaint, so long as free suffrage was allowed to the people in electing their Justices of the peace, county commissioners &c. There was no cause of complaint, from the poorest to the richest; from the most ignorant to the most intellectual, from the blackest to the whitest man. We all live together in perfect harmony, differing only in political sentiment, each choosing such society as his taste requires, but as soon as the county government system (nonsense) was inaugurated and began to work, then mischief entered the heads of designing men; and after their work began to show its fruit, the people, particularly the poor white people and the colored people, began to feel the loss of their influence as voters; the richer class caring but little about the matter, rather rejoicing to see the poorer classes smart under the loss of some of their own self importance. There was a great disturbance and confusion about the appointment of Justices, at the first election, but the ring was perfect afterwards.

I will now give an account of the way of appointing Justices of the peace, county commissioners &c. in this county. The Democratic executive committee is composed of one member from each township, and one of the number is chairman. They nominated themselves for Justices excepting three; the Justices then elected four of their own number commissioners, and the fifth commissioner is the one of the executive committee, who was not made a Justice, (he being a lawyer, would not become a Justice.) The so-called Justices and commissioners then elected one for county superintendent of instruction one of their Justices who is also the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the county; but at one time the executive committee became alarmed, and put on two special Justices for special occasions. (See acts 1881, page 603.)

The superintendent of county schools and the county commissioners appointed school committees to suit themselves regardless of the people's wishes. Now it is useless to say that an aristocracy of this kind is repulsive to the "American citizen." As Warren county has been classed with those "negro counties" needing protection at the hands of the "western Democrats." We will give you some facts which appear on record in the court house in Warren. There was on hand in the county treasury, December 1st, 1877.

School and county fund,	\$17,512.88.
December 1st, 1878, school fund,	60,31.21.
December 1st, 1878, county fund,	13,114.89.
Bear in mind that the above amounts of money were put in and left in the county treasury by "nigger government."	
By this time the county government commissioners got fairly to work, now under county government rule:	
In treasury, December 1st, 1879.	
School fund,	\$45,134.60.
"County " " " " " "	30,583.35.
" " " " " " " "	1880, school fund,
December 1st, 1880, county fund,	41,066.63.
December 1st, 1880, county fund,	none.

Not a cent and the county in debt, borrowing money at 8 per cent. from one of the county commissioners, who is also a member of the executive committee, paying him 6 per cent. interest, and allowing him to take his interest out of the fund loaned in advance. In treasury, December 1st, 1881 school fund, \$3,380.18. No county funds on hand; county heavily in debt; the orders bearing 8 per cent. interest on their face, and sitting on the streets for from 50 to 60 cents in the dollar. There is another thing on record in the court house, which has not been published by the Democratic press; at the May meeting of the commissioners, they paid to three men \$35 each to carry Vance county, to defeat the proposed new county. At the same meeting they paid the expenses of five lobbyists who were sent to Raleigh to lobby against the bill to establish Vance county. Now since the "county government commissioners" have drained the treasury and brought the county in debt, raising her credit, and employed lobbyists to lobby their Democratic legislators of 1881, and hired contractors to advance their party in an election before the people, paying all these funds out of the county treasury, it remains to see how much they will spend of the people's money, to defeat the expenses of the present county government. Now Mr. Editor, you may ask if the good people of the county approve this "county government fund," my answer frankly is, that the white men who were threatened do not approve it generally, but those who did not belong to the order of the county, do not in a general thing approve it. But the young Democrats are blindly opposed to its "county government fund," and openly declare that they will support the present ticket and do all they can to

break down the "aristocratic nigger hating county government fund."

There are about 2,000 Republican voters in Warren, and about 1,000 Democratic voters. Now since Vance cut off a part of the territory, you may rest assured that the twenty government party will not carry more than 5,000 votes which is just about the vote cast for prohibition. The people's distaste to the party is shown by the attendance of their county convention, held here last Wednesday. There were only about 20 delegates present, seven tenths of them officers under the county government system. Thirty townships did not send any delegates at all, and the Democrats of the town did not trouble themselves to attend as lookers on, and as evidence of their despair. I see in the *Observer*, a paper published here by an officer under the county government system, a threat against the Democrats of the west as follows:

If the west forsakes us in this vital issue, it must not look to the east, (county government party) hereafter for the support or affiliation. It will then be our duty to take care of our selves as best we can. If they think their threats will control the respectable citizens of the west, they are badly mistaken; for we believe that the west is comprised of citizens of firm honest principles, who believe in equal justice to all mankind. Now will they submit to such threats upon them as are mentioned in their resolutions. We the negroes and independents simply act justly, and be lieve that the good men of the state will grant us that.

Mr. George H. Kling, in entering upon the duties as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican party of Warren county, issued an address to the voters of the county, from which we take extracts, and commend them to the careful perusal of the voters of the counties throughout the state.

After congratulating them upon the favorable prospects of success next fall, he says: Stand fast to the principles of the Republican party, because they give to the poor man an equal showing with the rich one; because they arm the ignorant man with the same weapon of defense that the educated man has; because they cherish and foster the school house where the poor as well as the rich may drink from the well of knowledge; because they recognize merit and virtue though they come from the humble hut; because they freed the bodies of four million people from corporal slavery and restored freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of action to millions of others; because they remain forever, and are unalterably fixed in the bosom of every lover of the constitution and of civil liberty.

The day has now come when our citizens, irrespective of color and position, must rally to the polls and vote down the pernicious, iniquitous and oppressive measure placed upon us by a few bitter partisans, called the "county government system." It robs the people of their right to vote for their Justices; it robs the people of their right to vote for their School Commissioners; it robs the people of their right to vote for County Commissioners; and unless we rise up and vote it down, they will endeavor to rob us of our right to vote at all. The magistrate who decides your case is only responsible to the executive committee of a party whose highest ambition is to hold office, though unsolicited and unwanted.

Yes, fellow citizens, I believe I know that you will, for the love of the manhood that there is in you; for the love you have and bear for your wives and children; for the love you have for the shelter that covers your heads, be it palace or hut, rise up and search for the plunderers or civil liberty, the vote which he has stolen from you, and I pledge you my faith to perform the duties of my position with devoted care, untiring zeal, and with your unwavering help, will add hundreds of new voters to the party of civil liberty and the people's government.

Rally for your vote, rally.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. KLING, Chairman County Executive Committee.

## Political Notes.

We see in the *Charlotte Observer* "that the executive committee of the anti-prohibition and liberal party met in that city Friday, at the room of Capt. Cook, at the Central hotel. The following members were present to-wit: W. W. Cook, chairman; F. M. Sorrell, secretary; Col. Wm. Johnston, Chas. F. Price, O. G. Bailey, J. E. O'Hara, Daniel Johnson, J. J. Stewart, proxy for E. F. Fowles and T. H. Cooper. The committee presented a plan of organization for the coming campaign. The letter of Col. G. N. Folk, accepting the nomination as candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was read before the committee and ordered to be published. Headquarters of this committee will be opened at once at the Yorkborough house, at Raleigh, under the management of F. M. Sorrell, secretary. Hon. O. H. Dockery, candidate for congress at large, Hon. W. A. Johnston, one of the nominees for Judge of the Superior Court, were also present during the session of the committee, adding their counsel to the deliberations of the committee." Capt. Cook has addressed a letter to Capt. Cook, asking to make arrangements for a debate between Ben. Smith and Dockery.

## Executive Appointments.

His Excellency Governor Jarvis has recommended the following as directors of the North Carolina railroad on the part of the state: Donald McKim, W. F. Kennerly, R. F. Hoke, Wm. C. G. A. Stewart, John L. Howard, W. B. E. Jones, Robert W. Thomas, state proxy, Charles H. Bledsoe.

His excellency commissioned Jas. O. Williams, Judge of the Superior Court of the Fourth Circuit, the R. F. Stewart, judge.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE

and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also for Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the best accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can be found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES M. CARRAWAY.

May 11-11

D. A. SMITH THOS. C. CRAFT.

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Bed-Room Suits, PARLOR SUITS, TABLES, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BED STEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, DRESSERS, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, BABY CARRIAGES, &c., &c.



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1882.

Subscribers to the Post, through me, must pay up their just dues to the paper, or after this issue they will receive it no longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient.  
C. H. MOORE.

**NOTICE.**  
I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready in the future to pay up when I call to see them, and thereby save me shoe leather. The Post is only \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. We cannot carry DEAD-HEADS.  
W. E. N. SELLERS, City Agent.

Letter From General John C. Gorman.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a word through *The Times* in reply to a criticism of myself in the editorial columns of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, of the 9th inst. I carried a letter to His Excellency, Gov. Jarvis, on Saturday last, from James H. Harris, (colored), proposing a joint discussion upon certain questions added to by Gov. Jarvis in his Tucker hall speech before the Democratic state convention. In the speech Jarvis put down the gauntlet, to all Republicans in North Carolina, and avowed his determination to stump the state in the bourbon interest during the coming campaign. The *Observer* thinks it "too utterly untrue" for His Excellency to descend from his imperial throne to discuss political questions with a colored man; yet it thinks it eminently proper for His Highness to come down from his exalted perch to make a slanderous and abusive speech before a Democratic assembly and therein, with the unmeaning manner of a braggadocio, challenge any Republican to meet him. The fact is, Jarvis' present attitude smacks of cowardice. Jarvis has met Harris in joint discussion in previous state campaigns, and so have other leading Democrats. The Democratic candidate for congress in this district has stumped Wake county with Jas. H. Harris. So has C. M. Busbee, D. M. Berringer, Judge Fowl, and a score of others; and it has not been a twelve month since His Excellency appeared as a chief orator at a colored fair. It is rather late in the day for His Excellency to get on his white horse just now, and the *Observer's* effort to cover his retreat by commenting upon my confidential record and present action will not avail him.

And now as to the latter part of the *Observer's* article relating to me: This writer is a pronounced Republican, and has become convinced long since that it is not the color of a man's skin which should entitle him to respect and consideration as a political coequal and citizen. This position has been accepted by T. J. Jarvis, and all other Democrats who have met James H. Harris on the stump, of whose white canvas-covered backs I saw a perfect plane of equality, with J. C. Price, John Williamson and other leading colored men. Even in the eyes of a Bourbon of the Strauss set, it could hardly be thought a crime to bear a message proposing a joint discussion, then to actually engage in one with a colored man, or to act as chief spokesman before a colored congregation.

JOHN C. GORMAN.

**THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**—The July number of the *Cultivator* comes promptly to hand this month, and as usual is full of interesting reading for the farmers and their families. Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co., the publishers, issue many books and periodicals from their press, but nothing is read out that does them more credit than this splendid agricultural monthly. Every number is beautifully illustrated with pictures of the leading men of our times, fine thoroughbred cattle and the most improved farm implements. From the many pages devoted to communications from southern farmers, we would judge that the *Cultivator* is the special medium which they employ for the interchange of their ideas, and so it should be. It is a southern publication and southern farmers should recognize it as their paper. The original communications are a special feature of the *Cultivator*.

Sent \$1.00 to J. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, for a year's subscription, or ten cents for a sample copy.

**BATTLEBORO' Nash County N. C.** July 12th, 1882.

**Remedy Post.**—Will you allow this to be put in your paper viz: The Republican party will hold a meeting at Whitaker's Mill, in Whitaker's township, on Saturday in August for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the county convention, to be held at Charlotte, Nash county, on the 1st of September. Respectfully,  
N. E. MARY, Chairman.

**Safe-Lock Repair.**  
Wilmington, Va., Jan. 11, 1881.

W. E. WARREN, & Co. Secs.—Your letter of the 10th inst. has been duly received and I have been unable to find the person who can be trusted to repair the safe in which the money is deposited. I have, however, been unable to find the person who can be trusted to repair the safe in which the money is deposited.

## PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do well to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

**I. County Organization.**—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall be elected by the voters of the county, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called. Provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

**II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.**—There shall be a congressional, judicial and senatorial district committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district committees, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number. Provided, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

**III. State Executive committee.**—There shall be a State Executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional district in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

**IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.**

**V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.**

**VI. No member of an executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.**

**VII. Representation.**—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

**VIII. Representation in congressional, judicial, senatorial and State conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.**

**IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.**

**X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegates and alternates thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontroverted, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegates and alternates.**

**XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State convention.**

Adopted in State convention, July 8, 1880.

**AGENTS** wanted to sell Edison's Gramophone and Records.

**NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.**

J. D. SELLERS, PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCE STREETS.

**CHICKEN** is at hand. THERE is a large supply of fresh chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., for sale at the lowest prices.

**W. E. WARREN, & Co. Secs.**

**W. E. WARREN, & Co. Secs.**

**W. E. WARREN, & Co. Secs.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 8:30 P. M., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

**DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN** Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 12:20 P. M.  
Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:30 P. M.

**FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS**, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 12:20 P. M.  
Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:30 P. M.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12:00 P. M. and 7:15 P. M. daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9:00 A. M. and 8 P. M. daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No. 44 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

A. POPP, Gen'l Passenger Agent, June 25-11.

**GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23, 1882.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE**

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1:00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

**NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)**—Nos. 45 West and 46 East.

Leave Wilmington at 10:10 P. M.  
Leave Florence at 9:57 A. M.  
Arrive at C. & A. Junction at 6:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Columbia at 6:40 A. M.  
Leave Columbia at 10:00 P. M.  
Leave C. & A. Junction at 10:30 P. M.  
Leave Florence at 1:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 A. M.

**NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily**, No. 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No. 42 East.

Leave Wilmington at 11:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Florence at 9:57 A. M.  
Leave Florence at 1:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 5:15 P. M.

Train 40 stops at all stations.

Nos. 45 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & A. R. R., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Alton Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 42 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 42.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

A. POPP, Gen'l Passenger Agent, June 25-11.

**REAL ESTATE AGENCY.**

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.**

Negotiate Loans on

**REAL ESTATE**

Anywhere in North Carolina

Office with R. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one

Door West of Post Office.

**O. H. BLOCKER.**

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds made fresh every day.

C. H. FLETCHER,

Second St., 54 door below Post Office.

June 25-11.

**REAL ESTATE AGENCY.**

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Office with R. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one

Door West of Post Office.

**O. H. BLOCKER.**

Home Made Candy,

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

BY

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

LOT OF LAND

On 17th St., between

Market and Mul-

berry Streets in

Lots of

30 by 80 Feet,

For one-fourth cash,

balance in 1, 2 and

3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in

the North-western

part of Wilming-

ton.

he Lots

Are high and level, and the

fact that the City cannot

tax them makes the

investment more

desirable.

**LOTS**

In other parts of the City, also, &

Apply in person, or by letter, to

**W. P. CANADAY.**

Wilmington, N. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHION-

ABLE

**RESTAURANT.**

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

**First Class Accommoda-**

**tions for Ladies.**

The very best will be furnished that can be

purchased in this or the

**NORTHERN MARKETS.**

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

**SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

The City of Wilmington has long needed a

First Class and

**Fashionable Cafe.**

FOR

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN**

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of

the Day, and up to 12 o'clock

at Night.

Conducted on the

**EUROPEAN STYLE.**

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

NOVEMBER 21-11

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.**

**HOUSES AND LOTS**

**OR**

**BUILDING LOTS**

**IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.**

**W. P. CANADAY.**

Apply to

**BROWN & PEARSON.**

Wilmington, N. C.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.**

**HOUSES AND LOTS**

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**BUILDING LOTS**

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**HOUSES AND LOTS**

**OR**

**BUILDING LOTS**

**IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.**

**W. P. CANADAY.**

Apply to

**BROWN & PEARSON.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

**GEORGE MYERS'**

**OLD STAND.**

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET

CAN BE HAD

**Delicacies**

FOR THE

**Dinner Table.**

The New Liquor Department is the best in

the State. The Choicest

**SHERIES, BRANDIES, COGNACS,**

**AND CHAMPAGNES.**

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whiskey,

**Between The Acts!**

Don't fail to look at the fine display of

LIQUORS.

**SODA CRACKERS**



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1882.

Interments during the week.—Oakdale 1; Bellevue 6; Catholic Cemetery 6; Pine Forest, 2.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., July 14th, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—Please allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper to speak a few words to the Republican executive committee of Duplin, also the many voters, as against holding a county nominating convention at present, or any other time soon, if at all. I was opposed to holding a convention before the call for that purpose was made, and even now, my reasons for opposing the call are: 1st. That it would tie our hands to an almost hopeless minority, and thereby cause the defeat of the Republican party in the county, as has been the case heretofore. 2d. That it would have a tendency to retard the liberal and anti-Democratic movement on which the success of the Republican party of Duplin depends, as also throughout the state. 3d. And the most important reason is, that it would endanger the chances of electing the Republican candidate for congress. For these and several other reasons, I do not think that it would be politic for us as Republicans, in a minority, to pursue this course. I also think that in order to better secure the election of Mr. W. P. Canaday, (the friend of every poor laborer, both white and colored, women and children, and in fact the friend of every body in the third congressional district, regardless of color or party affiliations), that procrastination would be our best policy so far as a convention is concerned.

The time has come, yes fully come, for us to strike the blow to regain and secure these precious God given rights that were taken from us in 1870 by the manner of holding "Robeson and save the state." Oh! blush where is thy shame? There and then, our rights were taken and have been withheld from us ever since. The old ship of state has been at sea ever since, and that without rudder or sail; therefore we all have suffered directly or indirectly during the six years of Democratic rule. Yes, like the voters of the state, the women and children have suffered, and why has this been the case? Because the state convention of '75 so altered, or amended the constitution that poor men have been compelled to work public roads for weeks, and at the same time their families were depending upon their day's work for bread; think of these matters fellow citizens while it may be wise for you to think of them.

Our system of county government, or local government as you may call it, imposes upon us masters instead of county officials, servants of the people. If this is a Republican form of government a government of the people, and for the people then let us give the Republican party that support which it so richly deserves, and the government will be perpetuated.

Mr. Editor: I fear that I have already trespassed upon the columns of your paper, if so please pardon me, as I would like to say one more word about Mr. Canaday, a man that cannot stand idle or wait when he sees the liberty of his countrymen in peril, without putting the pen in motion that advocates their case and shakes this glorious old government. We will therefore rally and do our duty; yes our whole duty, toward him. This being done he will represent the Third Congressional District in Congress.

Very truly yours,

A. McCULLOUGH.

## A Meeting of the Halifax Union Club.

At 8 o'clock the President called the meeting to order, and also stated the object of the same. After which the house went into a reorganization, the following officers were elected: James Arrington president, Hilliard Johnson vice president, James Pierce secretary, Mack Brady assistant secretary.

At the conclusion of the organization Mr. Hilliard Johnson offered the following resolution.

WHEREAS, John T. Gregory, R. J. Lewis, J. H. Hanson and H. E. Davis have been such faithful servants in the Republican party, in the past and even so much for the success of the party, therefore be it

Resolved, That, we indorse the above named gentlemen for the following positions, to-wit: John T. Gregory for clerk of Superior Court, R. J. Lewis for sheriff, J. H. Hanson for Register of Deeds, and H. E. Davis as our choice to represent Halifax county in the next assembly of the state of North Carolina.

2d. That every member of this club is required to do all he can to secure the nomination and election of the above named gentlemen.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Johnson, the resolutions were adopted. After which, various gentlemen of the club were called upon to speak; several responded expressing their determination to work for the above named gentlemen, and to secure their nominations.

Neither of the candidates being present, the speaker, well for them as being the choice of the people of Halifax county.

JAS. ARINGTON, President.  
W. L. LAMBERT, Secretary.

The Post is only 25 cts per annum.

## THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Chapter from the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

(Boston Globe.)

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts.

The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. F. Larrabee of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times although I took abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing, and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not get out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty cups of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctor gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 26th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly I sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; I had the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and day by day, I am well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in my own family, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms.

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribbler replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarming by increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful." "What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 50 Worcester street. He was about when I called, and so I stepped into the Commonwealth hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Brush & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brush pointed to the electric annunciator and said, 'why for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover and when the doctors would come from his room they would shake their heads and say there is no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle.'"

I then called on Dr. Johnson who said Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expressed his doubt every hour for a number of weeks and never called to see him during that time, but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had known such a cure existed he would have administered it long ago. He said that he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are especially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.

Well, I then came down and called on Dr. H. Ingemoll Bowditch on Boylston street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent but fully confirmed all I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, and supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterwards restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I next went to see Dr. Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Clumy, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life Insurance Company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst form. He had albumen and casts in the urine, and terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and his head upon a hassock, struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad and when all his medical advisers had long given him up that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and I can't find out about him. His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusion from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, may be two-fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are different with different persons, no two people usually having the same. This fact was manifested in the case of Mr. Larrabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so well-spoken of, conclusively prove the value of the remedy, and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

CORR. per bush. \$1 05-1/2  
Meal, 1 1/2  
Oats, 1 1/2  
Rye, 1 1/2  
Sorghum, 1 1/2  
Wheat, 1 1/2  
Barley, 1 1/2  
Clover, 1 1/2  
Timothy, 1 1/2  
Hemp, 1 1/2  
Flax, 1 1/2  
Cotton, 1 1/2  
Spirits Turpentine, 1 1/2  
Rosin, 1 1/2  
Tar, 1 1/2  
Crude Turpentine, 1 1/2

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 10.  
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 42 1/2 cents, with sales later 50 cents at 42 1/2, and of 400 at 42 1/2 closing steady at that price.  
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 55 for Strained, and \$1 62 1/2 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales as offered.  
TAX.—Market firm at \$1 65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, \$2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.  
COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 12 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 9 1/2-16 cts  
Good Ordinary, 10 1/2-16 " "  
Low Middling, 11 1/2-16 " "  
Middling, 12 " "  
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

## RECEIPTS.

July 11.  
Cotton, 5 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 1178 bbls  
Tar, 10 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 118 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 12.  
Cotton, 14 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 422 casks  
Rosin, 908 bbls  
Tar, 288 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 278 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 13.  
Cotton, 8 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 586 casks  
Rosin, 1456 bbls  
Tar, 284 " "  
Crude Turpentine, 197 " "

## RECEIPTS.

July 14.  
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 43 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at that price.  
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 50 for Strained, and \$1 60 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.  
TAX.—Market firm at \$1 65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.  
COTTON.—Market firm, with sales of 12 c per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 9 1/2-16 cts  
Good Ordinary, 10 1/2-16 " "  
Low Middling, 11 1/2-16 " "  
Middling, 12 " "  
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

## RECEIPTS.

July 15.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 16.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 17.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 18.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 19.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 20.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 21.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 22.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 23.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 24.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 25.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 26.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 27.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 28.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 29.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## RECEIPTS.

July 30.  
Cotton, 2 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 602 casks  
Rosin, 551 bbls  
Tar, 27 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 543 bbls

## PROSPECTUS.

## THE

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